

Council of Europe
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European Union
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Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

FACTSHEET

ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND

LIFESTYLES

IN GERMANY



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1. Social Networks

1.1 Family

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who are married or are in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	5.20
Percentage (%) of respondents who have never been married and never in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	94.22
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever given birth or fathered a child	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	5.46
Percentage (%) of respondents who still live with their parents	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	65.78
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they can't afford to move out	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	57.00
Percentage (%) of respondents, who are living with parents because there aren't enough affordable housing available	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	8.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they want to have home comforts without responsibilities	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	22.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they get married later than used to	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	9.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they financially support their parents	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	2.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	21.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	14.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	40.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	16.00

Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	11.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	27.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	20.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	23.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	1.0
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	5.00
Maternity and paternity leave			Annex	

1.2 Friends

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who weekly spend time with their friends	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	76.32
Percentage (%) of respondents to whom friends are very and rather important in life	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	96.38
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree with the statement that they have someone to discuss intimate and personal matters with	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	97.11

2 Housing

2.1 Quality of Housing

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 18–24	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	18-24	1.40
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 25–34	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	25-34	1.60
Percentage (%) of young people living independently	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 29	2006	18-24	48.00
Percentage (%) of 18–24 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	18-24	20.00
Percentage (%) of 25–34 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	25-34	22.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 18–24)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	18-24	1.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 25–34)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	25-34	1.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 18–24 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	18-24	27.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 25–34 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	25-34	27.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who personally have a mobile phone	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	95.64

2.2 Homelessness

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Amount of young homeless persons	-	-	-	-

3. Health

3.1 State of Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (males)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	3373
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (females)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	1229
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered male deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	69.90
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered female deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	26.60
Percentage of people who self assessed their state of health as bad or very bad	EurLIFE Database	2004	16-29	3.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who subjectively state their general health to be good or very good	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	83.24

3.2 Physical Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	16.00
Percentage (%) of girls who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	11.00
Percentage (%) of boys who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	31.00
Percentage (%) of girls who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	58.00
Percentage (%) of boys report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	50.00
Percentage (%) of girls who report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	44.00
Work Related Injuries Accidents at work requiring notification (%)	Report on Accident Prevention-	2003	15-19	6.90
			20-24	12.40
			25-29	10.50

3.3 Mental Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Suicides	International Association for suicide Prevention	2007	15-19	196
			20-24	362
			25-30	398
Suicides crude death rate per 100 000 persons	Eurostat	2005	15-19	4.30
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves depressed most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	6.07
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves lonely most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	4.02
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves anxious most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	3.19
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves tired most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	16.71
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	13.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	11.00
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	21.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	9.00

3.4 Use of Intoxicants

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who has drunken any alcohol during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	93.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who has been drunk during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	61.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	5.00
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	2.00

Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	36.10
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	27.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever used or tried cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	27.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have used any other drug than cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	10.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who has ever smoked a cigarette	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	77.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who have smoked in last 30 days	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	45.00

3.5 Nutrition

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	62.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	53.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	23.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	35.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	26.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	20.00

3.6 Health Behaviour

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 99	2005-2006	15	23.00

Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 99	2005-2006	15	22.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 103	2005-2006	15	6.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 103	2005-2006	15	21.00

3.7 Sexual Behaviour and Teenage Pregnancies

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old boys who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	23.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old girls who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	24.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	41.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	55.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	83.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	73.00
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, total numbers all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	24769
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, percentage of all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	3.61
Abortion	Statistisches Bundesamt	2007	15-18	5681
			18-20	8814
			20-25	27727
			25-30	26413
HIV / Aids, new registered HIV cases	Robert Koch-Institut	2007	15-20	68
			21-24	711
			25-29	440
Chlamydia				-

4. Leisure Time

4.1 General Leisure Time Issues

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly go for walk, bike ride, sport during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	62.30
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly read during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	23.10
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly meet friends, go dancing, go out to eat/drink during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	44.90
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "I seldom have time to do things I really enjoy"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	31.12

4.2 Sports

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage of people aged between 16 and 25 who regularly play sports during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	53.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "My life involves a lot of physical activity"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	48.55
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	16.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	10.00

4.3 Media Usage

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	94.00

Percentage (%) of girls aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	92.00
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total TV watching time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	40.80
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total radio listening time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	29.60
Percentage (%) of respondents who read newspaper on average weekday	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	61.78
Percentage (%) of respondents who use internet/email/www every day	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	47.26

4.4 Cultural Activities

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited library (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	-
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited library at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	-
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited museum in their own country (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	-
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited museum at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	-

Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited ballet/dance (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	-
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited ballet/dance at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	-

5. Mobility

5.1 Migration

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Immigration, Germans	Statistisches Bundesamt	2008	15-16	781
			16-17	896
			17-18	966
			18-19	1448
			19-20	1925
			20-21	2175
Immigration, Non-Germans	Statistisches Bundesamt-	2008	15-16	2484
			16-17	3624
			17-18	4189
			18-19	7048
			19-20	13775
			20-21	18687
Emigration, Germans	Statistisches Bundesamt	2008	15-16	1202
			16-17	1319
			17-18	1437
			18-19	1311
			19-20	1697
			20-21	2159
Emigration, Non Germans	Statistisches Bundesamt	2008	15-16	1714
			16-17	2024
			17-18	2547
			18-19	4150
			19-20	6603
			20-21	9546

5.2 Tourism

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of tourists (persons participating in tourism)	Eurostat		15-24	-

6. Youth delinquency

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of minors among suspected offenders	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	420265
Number of minors convicted of criminal offences	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	52905

7. Source of Income

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: My regular job	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	35.20
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was Training allowance or educational grant	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	13.20
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: Relatives, partner	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	25.90

ANNEX 1

Maternity leave

Scope: Women in an employment relationship, including female home workers and those with the same legal rights as home workers.

Qualifying conditions: Pregnant workers must inform their employer of the pregnancy and the expected delivery date as soon as they discover they are pregnant. At the request of the employer they must provide a medical statement from a doctor or midwife. The employer must immediately inform the supervisory authority of the worker's pregnancy. The employer may not divulge the worker's pregnancy to third parties without the worker's permission. The costs of the medical statement from a doctor or midwife testifying to the worker's pregnancy and the expected delivery date will be born by the employer.

Normal duration: 14 weeks (6 prenatal and 8 postnatal).

Compulsory leave: Pregnant workers may not work in the final 6 weeks before delivery (prenatal leave period), unless the worker explicitly declares herself willing to work; this declaration may be revoked at any time. To calculate the 6-week prenatal leave period, the medical statement from a doctor or midwife will be decisive; the statement must indicate the expected day of delivery. If the doctor or midwife is mistaken about the delivery date, the prenatal leave period will be expanded or reduced accordingly. Women may not work until 8 weeks after delivery; 12 weeks in the case of premature or multiple births. In case of premature and other early deliveries, the postnatal leave period will be lengthened by the amount of prenatal leave that was not taken. If the child dies, the mother may be allowed to return to work at her express request before the end of the postnatal leave period, but not until 2 weeks after delivery and only if she provides a medical statement that she is fit to work. She may revoke her decision to return to work at any time.

Leave in case of illness or complications: Outside the compulsory prenatal leave period, pregnant workers may not work if a doctor provides a statement that the life or health of the mother or child would be endangered if work were continued. Women who, according to a medical statement, are not able to work to their full ability in the first months after delivery may not be re-engaged in work that exceeds their capacities.

Paternity leave

Coverage: No statutory paternity leave exists, but collectively agreed provisions on paid leave for fathers after the birth of a child are widespread.

Length: Collective agreements usually provide for one or two days paid leave.

Source

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/database/index.htm>